

ECC

Well, I am standing water :
 —I'll teach you how to flow.
 —Do so: to *ebb*.
 Hereditary sloth instructs me. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*
 But oh he *ebbs*! the smiling waves decay!
 For ever, lovely stream, for ever stay! *Halifax.*
E' BEN. } *n. f.* [ebenus, Latin.] A hard, heavy, black, valu-
ES' ON. } able wood, which admits a fine gloss.
 If the wood be very hard, as *ebony*, or lignum vitæ, they
 are to turn: they use not the same tools they do for soft
 woods. *Moxon's Mech. Exerciser.*
 Oft by the winds extinct the signal lies,
 Or smother'd in the glimmering socket dies,
 Ere night has half roll'd round her *ebon* throne. *Gay's Triv.*
EBRI' ETY. *n. f.* [ebrietas, Latin.] Drunkenness; intoxication
 by strong liquors.
 Bitter almonds, as an antidote against *ebriety*, hath com-
 monly failed. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*, b. ii. c. 6.
EBRILLADE. *n. f.* [French.] A check of the bridle which
 a horseman gives a horse, by a jerk of one rein, when he re-
 fuses to turn.
EBRIOSITY. *n. f.* [ebrietas, Latin.] Habitual drunkenness.
 That religion which excuseth Noah in surfeit, will neither
 acquit *ebriety* nor *ebriety* in their intended perversion. *Brown.*
EBULLITION. *n. f.* [ebullitio, Latin.]
 1. The act of boiling up with heat.
 2. Any intestine motion.
 3. That struggling or effervescence which arises from the
 mingling together any alkalizate and acid liquor; and hence
 any intestine violent motion of the parts of a fluid, occasioned
 by the struggling of particles of different properties, is so
 called. *Quincy.*
 The dissolution of gold and silver disagree; so that in their
 mixture there is great *ebullition*, darkness, and, in the end, a
 precipitation of a black powder. *Bacon.*
 Iron, in aqua fortis, will fall into *ebullition* with noise and
 emication; as also a craze and humid exhalation, caused
 from the combat of the sulphur of iron with the acid and
 nitrous spirits of aqua fortis. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*, b. ii.
 When aqua fortis, or spirit of vitriol, poured upon filings
 of iron, dissolves the filings with a great heat and *ebullition*,
 is not the heat and *ebullition* effected by a violent motion of
 the parts; and does not their motion argue, that the acid parts
 of the liquor rush towards the parts of the metal with vio-
 lence, and run forcibly into its pores, 'till they get between
 its outmost particles and the main mass of the metal. *Newton.*
 A violent cold, as well as heat, may be produced by this
ebullition; for if sal ammoniac, or any pure volatile alkali,
 dissolved in water, be mixed with an acid, an *ebullition*, with
 a greater degree of cold, will ensue. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
ECCENTRICAL. } *adj.* [eccentricus, Latin.]
ECCENTRICK. }
 1. Deviating from the center.
 2. Not having the same center with another circle: such circles
 were supposed by the Ptolemaick philosophy.
 Thither his course he bends
 Through the calm firmament; but up or down,
 By centrick or *eccentric*, hard to tell. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*
 They build, unbuilt, contrive,
 To save appearances: they gird the sphere
 With centrick, and *eccentric*, scribbled o'er,
 Cycle, and epicycle, orb in orb. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*
 Whence is it that planets move all one and the same way
 In orbs concentrick, while comets move all manner of ways
 In orbs very *eccentric*? *Newton's Opt.*
 3. Not terminating in the point; not directed by the same
 principle.
 Whatsoever affairs pass such a man's hands, he crooketh
 them to his own ends; which must needs be often *eccentric*
 to the ends of his master. *Bacon's Essays.*
 4. Irregular; anomalous; deviating from stated and constant
 methods.
 This motion, like others of the times, seems *eccentric* and
 irregular. *King Charles.*
 A character of an *eccentric* virtue, is the more exact image
 of human life, because it is not wholly exempted from its
 frailties. *Dryden's Dedicat. to the Conquest of Granada.*
 Then from what'er we can to sense produce,
 Common and plain, or wondrous and abstruse,
 From nature's constant or *eccentric* laws,
 The thoughtful soul this gen'ral inference draws,
 That an effect must presuppose a cause. *Prior.*
ECCENTRICITY. *n. f.* [from *eccentric*.]
 1. Deviation from a center.
 2. The state of having a different center from another circle.
 In regard of *eccentricity*, and the epicycle wherein it moveth,
 the motion of the moon is unequal. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
 By reason of the sun's *eccentricity* to the earth, and obliquity
 to the equator, he appears to us to move unequally. *Holder.*
 3. Excursion from the proper orb.

ECL

The duke at his return from his *eccentricity*, for so I account
 favourites abroad, met no good news of the Cadiz attempt. *Warton.*
 4. *Eccentricity* of the earth is the distance between the focus
 and the center of the earth's elliptick orbit. *Harriot.*
ECCHY'MOSIS. *n. f.* [ecchymosis, Greek.] Livid spots or blotches in the
 skin, made by extravasated blood. *Quincy.*
ECCHY'MOSIS may be defined an extravasation of the blood in
 or under the skin, the skin remaining whole. *Wijman's Surg.*
 Laxations are accompanied with tumour and *ecchymosis*. *Wij.*
ECCLESIASTICAL. } *adj.* [ecclesiasticus, Latin.]
ECCLESIASTICK. }
 1. Relating to the church; not civil.
 Is discipline an *ecclesiastical* matter or civil? If an *ecclesiasti-*
cal, it must of necessity belong to the duty of the minister. *Hooker, Preface.*
 Clergymen, otherwise little fond of obscure terms, yet in
 their sermons are liberal of those which they find in *ecclesiasti-*
cal writers. *Swift.*
 A church of England man has a true veneration for the
 scheme established among us of *ecclesiastick* government. *Swift.*
ECCLESIASTICK. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] A person dedi-
 cated to the ministries of religion.
 The ambition of the *ecclesiastick* destroyed the purity of
 the church. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
ECCOPRO'TICKS. *n. f.* [ec and proctos, Greek.] Such medicines as
 gently purge the belly, so as to bring away no more than the
 natural excrements lodged in the intestines.
 The body ought to be maintained in its daily excretions by
 such means as are *eccoproctick*. *Harvey on the Plague.*
ECHINA'TE. } *adj.* [from echinus, Latin.] Bristled like an
ECHINA'TED. } hedgehog; set with prickles.
 An *echinated* pyrites in shape approaches the *echinated* crys-
 talline balls. *Woodward on Fossils.*
ECHINUS. *n. f.* [Latin.]
 1. A hedgehog.
 2. A shellfish set with prickles.
 3. [With botanists.] The prickly head, cover of the seed, or
 top of any plant.
 4. [In architecture.] A member or ornament, taking its name
 from the roughness of the carving, resembling the prickly
 rind of a chestnut, and not unlike the thorny coat of a hedge-
 hog.
 This ornament is used by modern architects in cornices of
 the Ionick, Corinthian, and Composite orders; and generally
 set next to the abacus, being carved with anchors, darts, and
 ovals or eggs. *Harriot.*
E'CHO. *n. f.* [echo, Greek.]
 1. Echo was supposed to have been once a nymph, who pined
 into a found for love of Narcissus.
 The pleasant myrtle may teach th' unfortunate *Echo*
 In these woods to rebound the renowned name of a goddess. *Sidney, b. i.*
 2. The return or repercussion of any sound.
 Babbling *echo* mocks the hounds,
 Replying shrilly to the well-tun'd horns,
 As if a double hunt were heard at once. *Shak. Titus Andron.*
 The found, filling great spaces in arched lines, cannot be
 guided; therefore there hath not been any means to make arti-
 ficial *echoes*. *Bacon's Natural History*, No. 242.
 To you I mourn, nor to the deaf I sing;
 The woods shall answer, and the *echo* ring. *Pope's Summer.*
 'Tis not enough no harshness gives offence;
 The found must seem an *echo* to the sense. *Pope's Ess. Crit.*
 3. The found returned.
 Wilt thou hunt?
 Thy hounds shall make the welkin answer them,
 And fetch shrill *echoes* from their hollow earth. *Shakespeare.*
 O woods, O fountains, hillocks, dales and bow'rs!
 With other *echo* late I taught your shades
 To answer, and rebound far other long! *Milt. Parad. Lost.*
 To *E'CHO.* *v. a.*
 1. To rebound; to give the repercussion of a voice.
 At the parting
 All the church *echo'd*. *Shakespeare's Taming of the Shrew.*
 Through rocks and caves the name of Delia sounds;
 Delia each cave and *echoing* rock rebounds. *Pope's Autumn.*
 2. To be founded back.
 Hark, how the found disturbs imperious Rome!
 Shakes her proud hills, and rolls from dome to dome!
 Her miter'd princes hear the *echoing* noise,
 And, Albion, dread thy wrath and awful voice. *Blackmore.*
 To *E'CHO.* *v. a.* To send back a voice; to return what has
 been uttered.
 Our modern separatists do but *echo* the same note. *Dycey of Eddy.*
 With peals of shouts the Tyrians praise the song;
 Those peals are *echo'd* by the 1 rojan throng. *Dryden's En.*
 One great death deforms the dreary ground;
 The *echo'd* woes from distant rocks rebound. *Prior.*
ECLAIRCISSEMENT. *n. f.* [French.] Explanation; the act of
 clearing up an affair by verbal expostulation. *ECLAT.*

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ECLAT. *n. f.* [French.] Splendour; show; lustre.
 Nothing more contributes to the variety, surprize, and *eclat*
 of Homer's battles, than that artificial manner of gaging his
 heroes by each other. *Pope's Essay on Homer.*
ECLIP'TICK. *adj.* [eclipticus, Greek.] Selecting; chusing at will.
 Cicero gives an account of the opinions of philosophers;
 but was of the *ecliptick* sect, and chose out of each such posi-
 tions as came nearest truth. *Watt's Improvement of the Mind.*
ECLIP'GMA. *n. f.* [ix and lipson, Greek.] A form of medicine made by
 the incorporation of oils with syrups, and which is to be
 taken upon a liquorice stick. *Quincy.*
ECLIPSE. *n. f.* [eclipse, Greek.]
 1. An obscuration of the luminaries of heaven; the sun is
 eclipsed by the intervention of the moon; the moon by
 the interposition of the earth. The word originally signifies
 departure from the place, to which *Milton* alludes.
 Slips of yew,
 Sliver'd in the moon's *eclipse*. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
 Planets, planet-struck, real *eclipse*
 Then suffer'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. x. l. 413.
 So though the fun victorious be,
 And from a dark *eclipse* set free,
 The influence, which we fondly fear,
 Afflicts our thoughts the following year. *Waller.*
 An *eclipse* of the moon is when the atmosphere of the earth,
 being between the sun and the moon, hinders the light of the
 sun from falling upon and being reflected by the moon: if
 the light of the sun is kept off from the whole body of the
 moon, it is a total *eclipse*; if from a part only, it is a partial
 one. *Lake.*
 2. Darkness; obscuration.
 All the posterity of our first parents suffered a perpetual
eclipse of spiritual life. *Raleigh's History of the World.*
 Experience we have of the vanity of human glory, in our
 scatterings and *eclipses*. *King Charles.*
 To *ECLIPSE.* *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To darken a luminary.
 Let the *eclipsed* moon her throne resign. *Sandys.*
 Now if the earth were flat, the dark'ned moon
 Would seem to all *eclips'd* as well as one. *Cresci's Manilius.*
 2. To extinguish; to put out.
 Then here I take my leave of thee, fair son,
 Born to *eclipse* thy life this afternoon. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*
 3. To cloud; to obscure.
 They had seen tokens of more than common greatness,
 howsoever now *eclipsed* with fortune. *Sidney.*
 Praise him to his father:
 Let the prince's glory
 Seem to *eclipse*, and cast a cloud on his. *Donham's Sophy.*
 Let other mules write his propitious fate,
 Of conquer'd nations tell, and kings restor'd;
 But mine shall sing of his *eclips'd* estate,
 Which, like the sun's, more wonders does afford. *Dryden.*
 He descended from his father, and *eclipsed* the glory of his
 divine majesty with a veil of flesh. *Calamy's Sermons.*
 4. To disgrace.
 She told the king, that her husband was *eclipsed* in Ireland
 by the no-countenance his majesty had shewed towards
 him. *Clarendon, b. viii.*
 Another now hath to himself engros'd
 All pow'r, and us *eclips'd*. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. v.
ECLIP'TICK. *n. f.* [eclipticus, Greek.] A great circle of the sphere,
 supposed to be drawn through the middle of the Zodiac, and
 making an angle with the Equinoctial, in the points of Aries
 and Libra, of 23°. 30', which is the sun's greatest declina-
 tion. This is by some called *via solis*, or the way of the sun,
 because the sun, in his annual motion, never deviates from
 this line. It is this line which is drawn on the globe, and
 not the Zodiac. But in the new astronomy the *Ecliptick* is
 that path among the fixed stars, which the earth appears to
 describe to an eye placed in the sun, as in its annual motion
 it runs round the sun from West to East. If you suppose this
 circle to be divided into twelve equal parts, they will be the
 twelve signs, each of which is denoted or distinguished by
 some asterisk or constellation. *Harriot.*
 All stars, that have their distance from the *Ecliptick* north-
 wards not more than twenty-three degrees and a half, may,
 in progression of time, have declination southward, and move
 beyond the Equator. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*, b. iv. c. 13.
 The terraqueous globe had the same site and position, in
 respect of the sun, that it now hath: its axis was not parallel
 to that of the *Ecliptick*, but inclined in like manner as it is at
 present. *Woodward's Natural History*, No. 6.
 The earth's rotation makes the night and day;
 The sun revolving through th' *Ecliptick* way,
 Effects the various seasons of the year. *Blackm. on the Creat.*
 You must conceive an imaginary plane, which passing
 through the center of the sun, and the earth, extends itself on
 all sides as far as the firmament: this plane is called the *Eclip-*
tick, and in this the center of the earth is perpetually carried,
 without any deviation. *Bentley's Sermons.*
 VOL. I.

ECS

E'COLOGUE. *n. f.* [eclogue, Greek.] A pastoral poem so called, because
Virgil called his pastorals eclogues.
 What exclaiming praises *Bahilius* gave this *eclogue* any man
 may guess, that knows love is better than spectacles to make
 every thing seem great. *Sidney.*
 It is not sufficient that the sentences be brief, the whole
eclogue should be so too. *Pope.*
ECONOMY. *n. f.* [oekonomia, Greek.] This word is often written, from
 its derivation, *economy*; but *oe* being no diphthong in English,
 it is placed here with the authorities for different ortho-
 graphy.
 1. The management of a family; the government of a household.
 By St. Paul's *economy* the heir differs nothing from a servant,
 while he is in his minority; so a servant should differ nothing
 from a child in the substantial part. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*
 2. Frugality; discretion of expence; laudable parsimony.
 Particular sums are not laid out to the greatest advantage in
 his *economy*; but are sometimes suffered to run waste, while he is
 only careful of the main. *Dryden's State of Innocence, Preface.*
 I have no other notion of *economy*, than that it is the parent
 of liberty and ease. *Swift to Lord Balingbroke.*
 3. Disposition of things; regulation.
 All the divine and infinitely wise ways of *economy* that God
 could use towards a rational creature, oblige mankind to that
 course of living which is most agreeable to our nature. *Hamm.*
 4. The disposition or arrangement of any work.
 In the Greek poets, as also in *Plautus*, we shall see the *eco-*
nomy and disposition of poems better observed than in *Terence*.
Ben. Johnson's Discovers.
 If this *economy* must be observed in the minutest parts of an
 epick poem, what foul, though sent into the world with great
 advantages of nature, cultivated with the liberal arts and
 sciences, can be sufficient to inform the body of so great a
 work? *Dryden's Dedication to the Æn.*
 5. System of motions; distribution of every thing active or
 passive to its proper place.
 These the strainers aid,
 That, by a constant separation made,
 They may a due *economy* maintain,
 Exclude the noxious parts, the good retain. *Blackm. Creat.*
ECONOMICK. } *adj.* [from *economy*.]
ECONOMICAL. }
 1. Pertaining to the regulation of an household.
 Her quick'ning power in ev'ry living part,
 Doth as a nurse, or as a mother serve;
 And doth employ her *economick* art,
 And busy care, her household to preserve. *Davies.*
 In *economical* affairs, having proposed the government of a
 family, we consider the proper means to effect it. *Watts.*
 2. Frugal.
 Some are so plainly *economical*, as even to desire that the seat
 be well watered, and well fuelled. *Wotton's Architect.*
EC'PHRA'TICKS. *n. f.* [ec and phra, Greek.] Such medicines as
 render tough humours more thin, so as to promote their dis-
 charge. *Quincy.*
 Procure the blood a free course, ventilation, and transpi-
 ration, by suitable purges and *ecphraetick* medicines. *Harvey.*
ECSTASY. *n. f.* [ecstasy, Greek.]
 1. Any passion by which the thoughts are absorbed, and in which
 the mind is for a time lost.
 Follow them swiftly,
 And hinder them from what this *ecstasy* *Shakespeare's Tempest.*
 May now provoke them to. 'T may be
 No longer joy there, but an *ecstasy*. *Suckling.*
 Whether what we call *ecstasy* be not dreaming with our
 eyes open, I leave to be examined. *Lake.*
 2. Excessive joy; rapture.
 O, love, be moderate! Allay thy *ecstasy*! *Shakespeare.*
 The religious pleasure of a well disposed mind moves
 gently, and therefore constantly: it does not affect by rap-
 ture and *ecstasy*; but is like the pleasure of health, still and
 sober. *South's Sermons.*
 Each delighted, and delighting, gives
 The pleasing *ecstasy* which each receives. *Prior.*
 A pleasure, which no language can express;
 An *ecstasy*, that mothers only feel,
 Plays round my heart. *Phillips's Distress Mother.*
 3. Enthusiasm; excessive elevation of the mind.
 He lov'd me well, and oft would beg me sing;
 Which when I did, he on the tender grafs
 Would sit, and hearken even to *ecstasy*. *Milton.*
 4. Excessive grief or anxiety. This is not now used.
 Sighs and groans, and shrieks that rend the air,
 Are made, not mark'd; where violent sorrow seems
 A modern *ecstasy*. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
 Better be with the dead,
 Than on the torture of the mind to lie
 In restless *ecstasy*. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
 5. Madnets; distraction. This sense is not now in use.
 Now see that noble and most sov'reign reason,
 Like